The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,983—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Single Copy ..... As. 1.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	„	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th, *of each Month.* on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 300	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 330	„ 240	„ 90	Including Wines
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	Without food.
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from [illegible] and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here [illegible] which can be learnt from the undersigned.

[illegible] Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at [illegible] offices.

[illegible] books of information, rates of Freight, &c.,

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
[illegible] November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Sailing about 1st Dec.
S.S. TRENTHAM HALL ..... do. 18th Dec.
S.S. RYDALL HALL ..... do. 31st Dec.
S.S. WISTOW HALL ..... do. 13th Jan.
S.S. SPEKE HALL ..... do. 29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

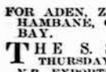
EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.



INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P.	Nomi.
S.S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	4th Dec.
S.S. MACEDONIA.	Thos Martin..	2272	486	8th do.
S.S. INDIA	Geo. H. Read..	2289	500	22nd do.
S.S. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox..	1623	424	5th Jan.
S.S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	3050	424	19th do.
S.S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S.S. HISPANIA ..... James Laird ..... 3300 400 about 8th Dec.
S.S. INDIA ..... Thos H. Read.. 2289 500 22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S.S. MACEDONIA.. Thos Martin .. 2272 486 8th Dec.
S.S. ASSYRIA ..... Thos J. Knox.. 1623 424 5th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... Rs. 600
„ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Queenstown or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SURAT	3112	530	W. E. Breeze	20th Nov.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th „
— THIBET	2503	400	W. R. Jordan	18th „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th Nov.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. R. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

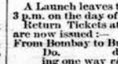
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back .... Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... Rs. 1,000

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)	150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,

CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
November 1st, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 200 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON
VIA ANTWERP.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S steamer SICILY will SAIL as above about 16th instant.

Passages available on favourable terms.

Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Nov., 1880. Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. MARS Captain F. Colombo, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th November, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. HISPANIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

CAMPAGNIE MARITIME VALERY FRERES ET FILS.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
ADEN	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
SUEZ	360	220	80	
PORT SAID	380	240	90	Including Wines
MARSEILLES	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; not above ten years, half-fare.

The S. S. PICARDIE will SAIL on or about the 18th instant. She has a DOCTOR on board. For further information apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Campagnie Maritime Valery Freres et Fils.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8 ; Combination, Re. 1-8 ; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6 ; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb. ; Congou, As. 14 per lb. ; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.

M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & (Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,387

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTER BARS.

GRADUATED for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.

Cash Rs. 4.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Pressers, Sheds, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms, Coals on the Benders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£200,620
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Life in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,015,113	1873	£2,615,563
1868	£1,578,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Compan
6, Hummum Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers ..... Messrs. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. BURTON.

Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1880,
WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.)
THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY
BY
BRONSON HOWARD,
TRUTH.

FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION-LIST WILL CLOSE TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

After this date

The plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. daily.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Boselli, arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and APPLY for DELIVERY ORDERS at the company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short-delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, a desirable BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill "Ridge." Rent Rs. 165, including all rates and taxes. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from December next, the BUNGALOW on the Sea-shore, Malabar Hill, Landsend Road, next door to A. A. Trevor, Esq., C. S. Rent Rs. 125, including all rates and taxes. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season.)

	Cash Prices. Qts. per doz.	Rs.	as.
CHABLIS		18	0
BARSAC		19	0
SAUTERNE		23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE		31	8

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

HOCKHEIMER (White)		20	0
SHIRAZ (Red)		22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

UNDER special arrangements with the ATLANTIC MEDICINE COMPANY of Gt. Russell Street, London, Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat, TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, beg to announce that their RETAIL PRICE for 6s. 6d. Bottles has been REDUCED to

Rs. 3-8 per Bottle Cash,

and as large stocks are now held in Bombay, they are prepared to supply the Trade and large buyers throughout India on the best wholesale terms.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1881.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

		Cash prices.		
No. 8	One day on a page	7½" by 5"	Rs. 3	12
„ 9	Two days on a page	7½ „ 5	„ 2	14
„ 11	A week in an opening	7½ „ 5	„ 2	8
„ 11 D	Three days in an opening	7½ „ 5	„ 2	14
„ 12	A week in an opening	6½ „ 3½	„ 1	8
„ 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6½ „ 3½	„ 1	12
„ 15	A week in an opening	7½ „ 3	„ 1	8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No. 31	A week in an opening	12½" by 8"	Rs. 0	14
„ 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ „ 8	„ 1	8
„ 32	Do. on a page	12½ „ 8	„ 0	14
„ 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ „ 8	„ 1	2
„ 33	Do. in an opening	10½ „ 8	„ 0	14
„ 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10½ „ 8	„ 1	4
„ 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	10½ „ 8	„ 0	10
„ 35	A week in an opening	8½ „ 5	„ 0	10
„ 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8½ „ 5	„ 0	14
„ 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12½ „ 8	„ 0	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PROPERTY of the above Company will be PUT UP for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in four lots on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the premises of Messrs. BECKETT and Co., the Auctioneers.

The first lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Hooblee, in the Southern Mahratta Country, viz.—

Press-house, 123 by 59, 2 Nasmyth's 3 steel cylinder cotton presses. One pair of Nasmyth's steam engines, 18" stroke, and boiler, complete. Also of compound, 5 acres 22 goontas, freehold ; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

Large tiled brick-built godown, will hold 5,000 docras cotton.

Agent's Bungalow, with excellent well in compound ; outhouses and compound, 1 acre 12 goontas ; Government assessment, Rs. 0-12-9 ; and municipal tax, Rs. 5 per mensem.

Engineer's Bungalow and outhouses, with well-built well in compound, buildings for workpeople, in 8 acres leased in perpetuity at Rs. 8 per annum rental and Rs. 3 municipal tax, viz.—

1 Gin house, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 11 saw-gins of 41 saws each, with H. P. engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth and shafting, complete.

1 Godown adjoining gin-house, brick-built and tiled-roof, will contain 500 docras of cotton.

1 Long cattle-shed, brick-built and tiled-roof, will accommodate 100 bullocks.

Office, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 3 rooms.

Range of brick-built and tiled-roof workshops, comprising blacksmith's shop, fitting shop with 15 bed, 15 centre self-acting and screw-cutting lathe with 21 change wheels, one self-acting drilling machine with 11 drills, and other tools.

Hoop iron for about 2,500 bales.

Firewood ..... 2,400 bales.

And many other stores requisite for cotton-pressing and ginning.

Sundry small pieces of land near press compound in lease.

Small piece of land at Nayoond, in the S. M. country, with small ginning-shed erected thereon.

The second lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Gudduck, in the aforesaid district, viz.—

Piece of freehold land measuring 2 acres 23 goontas ; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

Press-house, 75 by 40, brick-built and corrugated iron roof. 1 Hodgart's steam hydraulic lever cotton press, with engine and boiler. This is believed to be the most powerful cotton press in India, and is comparatively new.

Gin-house, brick-built and corrugated iron roof, with 20 saw gins of 40 saws each, with engine, boiler, and shafting complete. The gin-house will store 5,000 docras.

Range of buildings, with office, blacksmith's-shop and store-room, brick-built and roofed with corrugated iron.

Piece of land, freehold, measuring 24 goontas, municipal tax Rs. 5 per annum, with sand godown, which will hold 1,500 docras. Deep well with permanent supply of water in press compound.

Hoop iron for 3,500 bales, firewood for 20,000 bales, and other stores for pressing and ginning cotton.

The third lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Carwar and at Mullapoor, in the district of Carwar, and all the other property of the said Company below the Ghats, viz.—

Land at Carwar—

At Alijuddy about 20 acres and 31 goontas on permanent lease for Rs. 167 per annum. Presshouse 110' by 60' with 1 Nasmyth's 2 cylinder presses, 2 pairs of 90 H. P. engines, 1 engine of 15 H. P., and 1 engine of 5 H.P. with 3 boilers.

Iron shed for cotton storage 100 by 99' can store 8,000 docras.

Godown at Office 130' by 26' can store 2,000 docras.

Fitter's shop 56' by 26'.

Blacksmiths shop 56' by 21'.

Carpenter's shop 76' by 26'.

Mechanic's bungalow 67' by 27.

At Konay—Originally 11 acres, but a portion has since been leased to Government in a permanent lease of Rs. 220 per annum.

Press House, 130' by 24', will contain 9,000 docras ; 2 Brunton's cotton presses.

Konay office building, two-storied, 101' by 14' stable 150' by 16'.

Hill bungalow compound about 2 acres, freehold ; annual assessment, Rs. 11-5-6. Bungalow 130' by 65' with servants' outhouses.

At Mullapoor—One acre, permanent lease ; rent Rs. 20 ; bungalow 60' by 10'.

At Kollibag—2 acres and 8 goontas ; annual assessment, Rs. 2-10-6.

At Carwar.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 150 candies carrying capacity and two rowing gigs.

At Bombay.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 110 candies carrying capacity.

The fourth lot will consist of the book-debts and outstandings due to the company and their right and interest in any contracts which may be unfulfilled at the time of sale.

Further information can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON at Hooblee.

W. M. MACAULAY,
S. L. MACNAGHTEN,
Liquidators.
24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th November, 1880.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

THE immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of Scotch Whisky (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER & Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure malt spirit only, distilled from the finest grain of malt, and that it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Sample sent free upon application.

Per 1 Dozen case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!! PHOSPHO!!!

A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER.

THIS new BEVERAGE, which has been under trial for some time past, is pronounced on competent authority to be an excellent TONIC RESTORER in all those forms of nervous disorder in which Phosphorus and Iron are indicated. As it stimulates and invigorates both the MIND and the BODY, we have no hesitation in stating that it is one of the most invaluable NERVINE TONICS extant, and is especially beneficial in constitutions enfeebled through OVERWORK, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION. Though a medicinal BEVERAGE, the taste of the salts entering into its composition has been almost completely disguised, and rendered agreeable to the palate, and may therefore be taken in the place of ordinary aerated water.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,

CHEMISTS AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.

Agents have been appointed in the principal stations throughout the Presidency.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,

MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED

TOM O'SHANTER HATS.

GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.

JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.

READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,

RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS.

MODELS OF

	Rs.	a.
Straduarius	60	0
Guernarius	75	0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	100	0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood case, complete.		
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete	150	0
Violin strings, per set	0	8
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45, and	55	0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and	10	0
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	25	0
Do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case, complete	28	0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	30	0
Do. do. brass hoop, in case, complete ..	35	0
Do. do. do. plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete	10	0
Do. do. do. plain wood, in case, complete, ..	65	0
Do. do. do. plain wood, in case, complete, ..	60	0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	9	8
Cheap Banjos, without cases, each Rs. 15, 20, and ..	25	0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8	0
Banjo strings, per set Rs. 2-8 and	3	8

TAMBOURINES

WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six jingles, 12 inches in diameter..	6	0
Nine jingles, 12 inches in diameter	9	0
Twelve jingles, 12 inches in diameter	12	0
Four jingles, 14 inches in diameter	12	0
Tacked Parchment heads	3	0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Rs. 1 and	1	8

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	2	0
A substitute for Bones—The Distinctt	1	0

CASTANETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set ..	2	0
From TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS. ..	5	0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for S. ROSE & Co.* .. .. .. each Rs. 65 0

Concertinas of a superior Manufacture .. Rs. 85 to 120 0

German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and .. 20 0

FLUTINAS.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood, best fittings, 19 pearl keys, and 2 stops .. 23

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops .. each Rs. 18 0

Do. 21 do. 2 do. .. 20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in cases, Rs. 80 to 120 0

Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 50, 65, and 75 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases 64 0

Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case 45 0

Flute in F, of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case 45 0

Cheaper Flutes, without cases, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and 35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G in Plush-lined Mahogany box 25 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box 25 0

Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	4	0
Taft	5	0
Fright	6	0
The Latest Musical Novelty Ocarinas, each ..	5	0
Do. in form of a fish	1	0

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS AND BALLADS,

With Harmonized Chorus Parts, as sung at St. James' Hall by the Original Christy Minstrels.—(List on Application.)

The above are supplied seven copies for six to purchasers of not less than six copies. (Exchange 8 Annas to the Shilling.)

Book of Jokes, Nigger Drama, &c., Re. 1.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	...	... Rs.	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	... „	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	... „	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of modgrate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1880.

A FURTHER withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's telegram, but the Money market is appearantly unchanged, the rate of discount being still quoted at ½ per cent, and 4 months' bill at ¼ per cent. under the Bank. Consols are still given at 99½ and French Rentes at 119. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 80⅜ for Fours, 87⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are as last quoted. Linseed is said to be firm with a partial improvement of 3d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed is dull and 3d. lower. Wheat firm and 3d. higher for No. 2, to arrive.

Piece-goods in Manchester Reuter calls quiet but steady, quotations being unaltered from Friday last; but private messages report sellers more disposed to do business.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed unchanged, both in tone and price. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In New York, ready Mid. Uplands are still quoted at 10 15-16 cents, but February shipment had declined from 11 06 to 11 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1880	1879	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	42,000	39,000	36,000
Four days' do.	122,000	113,000	85,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,973,000	1,776,000	1,440,000

EXCHANGE.—We have had an extremely quiet day so far as sterling business is concerned, and although the feeling has been fairly steady, this is, perhaps, more attributable to the usual tendency to avoid business on Council drafts day than anything else. There is certainly no disposition to operate on the part of sellers, and the general expectation seems to be that we shall yet see lower rates. To-day's allotments of Council drafts will as usual guide the market for the rest of this mail's business, but we do not anticipate any change of importance. The idea here is that 1s. 7 25-32d. will be about the average ; and in that case no important change is likely to follow ; but above or below that figure will be followed by a corresponding movement here. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight ..	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ..	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ..	1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ..	22 5/16c.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are still quoted at 1-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has not been much business doing to-day so far as we can hear, and quotations remain practically unchanged ; the market being quiet but steady. We quote Fours, Rs. 97⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 106⅞.

The SHARE market is firm with a fair enquiry all round. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 727½. Colaba Land shares are in request at Rs. 775, an advance of Rs. 10. Imp Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 15 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are all firm, and most of the leading companies have further advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 2,175.

COTTON to-day has been quies in the extreme, with the exception of some small purchases of Old Veerumgaum at Rs. 187½, for about Fully Good Fair we have not heard of any business for export ; and in New Crop nothing whatever has been done. To-day's quotations we call :—

Good Hingunghat, Dec. dely.	Rs. 235	per candy
,, Akote, March ,, ...	,, 217	,,
,, Broach, ,, ,, ...	,, 228	,,
,, Bhownugger, May ,, ...	,, 212	,,

LINSEED is quiet with fewer buyers. For ready the quotation may be given at Rs. 6-13 and for May delivery at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. Wheat is in less demand, and for Best Soft White Rs. 32 per candy would now be accepted.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but unchanged as regards rate. For Liverpool by steam 40s. to 42s. 6d. remains the current quotation for ready shipment, and 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. for December. Continental rates are unaltered, and we have not heard of any new charters having been effected.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet but steady. In prices there is no movement to notice, and the clearances from the bazaar remain on about the same scale, say, 400 to 500 packages per diem. From first hands business is limited, and must continue so until our currencies come more on a par with Manchester.

In COALS we have not heard of any new transactions. Sellers to arrive continue to hold aloof, although there are willing buyers at Rs. 16¾ per ton alongside for both Davison's and Cardiff by steamer.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th Nov. 1880.

Open, 441 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,037	0	0
Merchandise	74,198	0	0
Telegraph	143	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,27,378	0	0

Corresponding week in November 1879.

Open, 411 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,993	0	0
Merchandise	49,127	0	0
Telegraph	368	0	0
Other Receipts	1,175	0	0
Total Rs.	85,663	0	0
Increase Rs.	42,015	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hate Esperance, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Damon with a general cargo.

THE brig Fuutay Sultan, 310 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin with a general cargo.

THE ship Amyone, 1,300 tons, Captain P. Robertson, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Catch, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, 1,718 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for Australia, with a general cargo.

THE ship Menai, 1,377 tons, Captain T. Owen, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Sunderland (26th June), with a cargo of 1,940 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okeh.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, 2,270 tons, Captain A. Parish, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Southampton (20th Oct.), brought the English Mail and the following cargo :—2,311 packages piece-goods, 181 bales twist, 1,461 packages wine and spirit, 116 cases provisions, 17 cases medicines, 7 cases boats, 20 cases cochineal, 300 cases candles, 233 cases oilmanstores, 20 packages corks, 23 packages papers, 70 casks disinfecting powder, 12 cases umbrellas, 179 casks oil, 9 packages earthenware, 48 casks beer, 7 casks portor, 4,118 bars iron, 41 packages glassware, 15 packakes varnish, 55 cases tobacco, 137 boxes silver, 2 boxes gold, 2 boxes gold coin, 8 boxes specie, 35 packages guns, 3 packages pellitory, 26 packages ivory, and many packages merchendise.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
6	Menai	Owen.....	Sunderland, June 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Siam, Hector, to Australia.
Steamer Arrow, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Amyone, Robertson, to Calcutta.
Brig Futtay Sultan, Nacoda, to Cochin.
Hiate Esperance, Nacoda, to Damon.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Burmah, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Mirzapore, to China.
Steamer Mongolia, to Venice.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
12	City of Edinburgh (s)	Anderson ..	Liverpool, Oct. 9.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Bombay, Oct. 29.
	Abgroves	Routch	Galle, Oct. 23.
	Kvesham Abbey (s)	Cawse	Cardiff, July 22.
	Nelson (s)	Watkin	Galle, Oct. 5.
13	Merkara (s)	Ballantine ..	London, Oct. 5.
	Herat (s)	Robertson ..	Liverpool, July 12.
	Iskander Shah	Boor	Muscat, Oct. 2.
	Rollo (s)	Muckersy ..	Melbourne Aug. 14.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVAL.	
	11 Pekin (s)	London.
Nov.	DEPARTURE.	
	13 Nepaul (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ossian (s), 1,012 bundles iron, Sullianjee Ookerda ; 3 cases umbrellas, Byramjee Shapooriee ; 50 barrels glassware, Hassum Ahmed.
Ben Adder (s), 10 cases brass ware, Essoofally Abdoolally.
Hispania (s), 8 casks cartnenware, Gangjee Poonja.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 7 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.

DAILY EXPORT.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania (s), 180 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Gopaljee ; 70 cwts coir yarn, Soondersaas Govindjee and Co ; 870 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 3 cases tea, Bulchurum Purbhoodaas ; 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 3 cases cardamoms ; Lalljee Soorjee ; 10 cases cardamoms, Tezpall Goodhoo, 1,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Picardy (s), 400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 3 cwts gingelly-seed, Volkart Brothers ; 10 potarosa oil, Hajee Mahamed Ebrana and Hajee Mahamed Gaffer ; 2,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Magnania s—200 bales cotton, L. Songer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore s—4½ cwts caffee, Pestonjee Cowasjee Khards. ; 225 pales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—52½ cwts raisins, and 70 cwts sumada stone, H. Chugomal ; 50 cwts sandalwood, P. F. Talatee ; 7 cases peacock feathers, F. Moosabhoy ; 15 cases sharkfins, Bundally Sewjee ; 93 cases sharkfins, and 9 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 28 cases Sharkfins, 4 cases fishmaws, Mitha Munjee ; 15 cases Sharkfins and 1 cases fishmaws, Saumbhoy Dattoo ; 15 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 109 bales twist, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 72 bales twist, E. L. Moolchund ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomjee and Co ; 225 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 cwts horns, and 9 cases peacock feathers, Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 1 case cambay stone, Virchund Custoorchund ; 91 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee ; 1 case E teeth and Saffron, Abdool Cadur Tyebally Busree ; 104 cwts samuda stone, S. N. Talatee ; 37 chests opium, Hajee Bbdoola Noor Mahamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—42 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co ; 17 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 16.

Ollivant, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Minto, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Cochrane, Lieut.-Col., 2-8th Regt., from sick leave, from England.
Lamb, Capt., Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Graham, Major, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.
Hornby, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.
Knyvett, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hunter, 2nd Lieut., 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Ferguson, Surg. on duty, from England.
Bannerman, Lieut.-Col. Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Elliot, Lieut, R. A., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Cuthell, Capt., 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Burrows, Brgdr.-Genl., Staff, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 17.

Fanshawe, Lieut., R. A, on sick leave, from Kuram, Tickell, Capt., R. E., on furlough, from Meerut.
Vient, 2nd Lieut., 7th Regt., on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 16.

Goldie, Capt., R. E., on duty, to Tanjore.

NOVEMBER 17.

Norie, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Cambier, Capt., R. A., on leave, to Bolaram.
Bannerman, Lieut. Col., on duty, to Bhopal.
Norton, Lieut.. R. A., on duty, to Attock.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT-COLONEL, COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 17th November, 1880.

1. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 1236	Volunteer	Eugene Auron,	D Coy.
,, 1267	,,	Henry Mason	,,
,, 1268	,,	Edward Mullens,	,,
,, 1269	,,	James DeSouza,	,,
,, 1270	,,	William Canall,	,,
,, 1271	,,	Edwin Fido,	,,
,, 1272	,,	George Williams, F Coy.	
,, 1273	,,	Jas. Lewis,	,,
,, 1274	,,	Charles Sheelan, E Coy.	

2. The Regiment will parade under the Commandant at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, the 20th inst., at the Town Hall. All members are requested to attend. White uniform with arms and accoutrements to be worn at this parade.

3. The usual monthly committee meeting will take place at Head-Quarters at 5-45 this evening, 18th inst. Members and officers commanding companies are requested to attend.

4. No. 886—Vol. J. Nicolson having rejoined is posted to B Company.

5. There will be drill for recruits on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock besides the usual morning parades that take place on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6-45 a.m. All recruits are requested to take advantage of these extra parades, and to get through their drills as soon as possible.

By Order
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 12.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 465 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to empower the Depy. Comsr. of the Hanthawaddy Dist. and the Depy. Comsr. of the Amherst Dist. in British Burma to order or authorize, within their respective jurisdictions, the institution of prosecutions for offences punishable under Sec. 294 A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. J. Dixon, Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police in British Burma, to be Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade, vice Lieut. F. W. Snell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept.

Mr. B. K. S. McDermott is confirmed in the appointment of Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, vice Mr. Dixon.

Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police in British Burma, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Grade, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. J. Dixon, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Harris, Inspr. of Police, to officiate as Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, vice Mr. Hawkes.

Mr. R. L. Heinig is appointed to officiate as a Sub.-Assistt. Comsr. of Forests, from 23rd Oct., 1880, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. Heinig is posted to Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 219-G.,P, dated 5th Aug., 1880, Chevallier J. Gallian, Consul.-Genl. for Italy at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on 25th Oct., 1880.

Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford, of the Bom. C. S. is deputed on special duty in connection with Customs arrangements, which it is proposed to negotiate with certain Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Assist. Surg. Behari Lal Basu is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Nipal Presidency.

Vice Surg-Maj Whitwell, from the forenoon of the 23rd Oct. 1880.

Lieut. T. C. Pears, Wing Officer and Adjt. of the 1st Punjab Infy., is appointed to officiate as Sr. Attache in the Foreign Dept. from 1st Oct., 1880.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept. consequent on the return from leave of Mr. T. C. Plowden, Resident, 2nd Class :—

Lieut-Col. S. B. Miles, Offg. Resident 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, from 29th Sept. 1880, and is posted as Political Agent at Muscat.

Maj. R. S. Reynolds, Offg. Political Agent, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd class, from 29th Sept. 1880.

The following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept :—

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C. B., Offg. Political Asst. 2nd Class, to be Political Assist. 1st Class, substantive pro tempore.

Capt. J. H. Newill, Political Assist. 2nd class, to be Pol. Assist. 1st Class, substantive pro tempore.

Lieut. H. I. Ramsay is appointed to be Political Assist. 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore, and posted as Assist. to the Agent to the Gov-Genl in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

Capt. J. Burne, Offg. Political Assist. 3rd Class, is appointed to be Political Assist. 2nd Class, substantive pro tempore.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Messrs. W. Donald and E. M. Palmer having been appointed to officiate as Acctt.-Genl. and Commr. of the Dept. Issue of State Paper Currency and Depy. Acctt.-Genl. at Madras, respectively, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Tupp, or until further orders, received charge of their offices after noon on the 29th Oct., 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Seconded-Lieut. J. Strachey, 51st Foot, is appointed to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the President in Council. Dated 1st Nov., 1880.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 430 of 1880, Surg.-Major W. Macrae, M.B., (Madras), is confirmed in the appointment of Examr. of Medical and Fund Accounts, Madras, from 15th Oct., 1880.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Mr. Henry Clents Barstow, C. S., to be Capt. Commdt., vice Capt. J. H. Harrison, C. S., resigned.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Brigadier-Genl. H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., S. C., Commdg. Allahabad Div. (m. c.) for 91 days.

Maj. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) A. FitzHugh, S. C. Commdt. 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year.

Capt. (Bt. Maj. R. G. Kennedy, C. C., Depy. Assist. Qrmr.-Genl. (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days.

Capt. H. A. Abbott, S. C., Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regt. of N. I. (p.a.) for 2 years.

Capt. E. Bruce, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.—1 year 155 days under Rule VIII, Clause 2 and Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIII. of 1868.

Capt. A. J. Garrett, S. C., Wing Officer, 3rd Infy., Hyderabad Contingent (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

This cancels the furlough granted to Capt. Garrett in G. G. O. No. 604 of 1880.

Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, Mily. Works Branch, P. W. D., (p. a.) for 1 year.

Surg. A. S. Reid, M.B., 8th Regt. of N. I. (p. a.) for 2 years.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps.—To be Captain—Lieut. Malcolm Alexander Gray, 7th Nov. 1880.

Bengal Army.—To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col. Mowbray Thomson, Bengal Infy., 9th Nov. 1880, and Lieut.-Col., Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Bengal Infy., 10th Nov. 1880.

Medical Department.—To be Surgn. Majors—Surgns. John MacGregor George Hutcheson, M. D., and Edward Reginald Johnson, 1st Oct., 1880.

27th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.—Jemadar Rutton Sing, to be Subadar, vice Gunnesha Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, " invalided.

Havildar Hyat, to be Jemadar, vice Rutton Sing, promoted, 2nd June 1880.

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Capt. Jabez Lightfoot, to be Major, dated 19th Oct., 1880.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Agent of the Gov.-Genl. for Central India for employment on the Bhopal Railway.

Messrs. F. G. Fox and S. A. L. Corrigan, Assist. Engrs., 1st Grade, Railway Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr., of British Burma for service on the Provincial Estabt.

Capt. A. G. Begbie, R. E., is on return from furlough appointed Examr. of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway.

Capt. J. S. Biscoe, on being relieved by Capt. Begbie, is appointed to officiate as Examr. of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

During the absence of the Govt. of India from Simla, Capt. R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E., will have charge of the portion of the office of the Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D., which is left in Simla.

Maj. R. H. Palmer, Exec. Engr., 1st Grade., Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg. Engr. during the absence of Maj-Genl. J. Fulton on furlough, or until further orders. While so Offg., Maj. Palmer will have the temporary rank of Suptdg. Engr., 3rd Class.

The Accounts of the Bhopal State Railway have been transferred from the charge of the Examr., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to that of the Examr., Public Works Accounts, Central India.

To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made from 9th Oct., 1880 :—

Mr. F. R. Upcott, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. Barron, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.

Mr. R. A. Way, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, temporary rank, to be Ex. Engr. 4th Grade.

Mr. P. Duncan, Assist. Engr. 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. A. Sullivan, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Assist. Engr., 1st Grade.

Mr. P. Mackenzie, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Assist Engr, 1st Grade, from 24th Oct., 1880.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. W. de W. Peel, Ex. Engr. 4th Grade, temporary rank, Maj J. B. Sparks, S. C., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, Mr. C. Thomson, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.

The undermentioned officers of the Railway Branch revert from the rank of Ex. Engrs., temporary 4th Grade, to Assist. Engr., 1st Grade :—

Messrs D. Duncan, 23rd Oct., 1880 ; T. Ker, 31st Oct., 1880 ; and T. J. Dumayne, 5th Nov. 1880.

To fill existing vacancies in the Railway Branch, the undermentioned promotions are made from 8th Nov. 1880 :—

Capt A. C. B. Wither, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 1st Grade.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade to be Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. J. G. McCudden, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. T. Ker, Assist. Engr., 1st Grade, to be Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to be Assist. Engr., 1st Grade.

Mr. H. Lambert, Suptdg. Engr., 2nd Class, returned on the forenoon of 23rd July, 1880, from the privilege leave granted to him in P. W. D. Notification No. 159, dated 20th May, 1880.

Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Depy. Examr., Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Examr. of accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Jonstone, Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, Central Provinces, at present temporarily employed under Govt. of the Punjab, is permanently promoted to Suptdg. Engr., 3rd Class, and posted to British Burma.

Mr. A. D. Stoddard, Ex. Engr., 1st Grade, Mysore at present on leave, is transferred to British Burma.

Mr. F. J. Wilson, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who has gone through his practical training in England and has been appointed by the Secy. of State for India in Council to the Indian P. W. D. as Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is posted to Madras.

With reference to P. W. D. Notification No. 328 of 12th Oct. 1880, the posting of Mr. J. W. Wyatt, Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, to the Punjab, is cancelled, that officer having resigned his appointment in the P. W. D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th November, 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·922
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·8
General Direction of Wind	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	179

From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

444-80—Nanu and H—Chunda Ramjee vs Bomonjee Curseejee Ashburner and others—M H Khan—Part heard.

Long Causes.

610-78—In person—Syed Ahmed Moostafa bin Syed vs Shaik Ali bin Hossein—In person—For rehearing.
507-79—Cragie, L and O—T N King and another vs Lieut. Col. M R Bruce—M M Munshi—Settled.
415-78—Balkrishna and H—Kashinath Hiraice vs Sarup Futta and others—Khunderao M.
24-80—M H Khan—Gunputrao Madhow and another vs Sadanund Lachmon and others—In person.
176-80—M M Munshi—Raghowba Dwarkaice vs Narayen Ganesh and another—In person.
208-79—Crawford and Ackinson—Dokerda vs Fazulla Cassumbhoy and others—H W Payne and M H Khan.
8-80—R M Sayani—Fuckirjee Sorabjee Mandroina vs Maneckjee Cooverjee Mehta—Pestonjee K.
193-80—Chalk and W—Dinanath Damoderjee vs Walla Nathoo and another—H W Payne.
398-79—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Nurpall and others—vs Savairam Chintamon and others.
622-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabuttally Vullud Aban Sahib vs Narayen Ramchundra and another—Hearn, C & L.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Section 108 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Wassoodeo Balcristna vs Hurrichund alias Bapsey—M. H. Khan.
137-80—In person—Rai Radhabai and another vs Chaturbhooj Singraj and others.
In person—Kurmally Mahomed Jaitha vs Sonbai and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary Suit.

481-80—Macfarlane and G—C H B Forbes vs Vussonjee Tricomdass.

Long Causes.

564-78—Jefferson B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell—Part heard.
183-80—M M Munshi—Kahandas Jeebhoy vs Ibrahim Noordin and another—Shapurjee and T—Settled.
229-80—R Skipsey—Gunputrao Gorojee vs A D Jackson and another—H Bicknell.
621-79—H Bicknell—Mirza Sabutally Vullud vs Pandooring Ramachundra—Banardhan and H.
313-80—Muljee and H—Byramjee Bomanjee vs Shirung Raghoonath—Jefferson, B and D.
316-80—Prescot and W—John T Bell and others vs Dhurmsey Poonjabhoy—Ardesir and H.
322-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Manjee Megbjee—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

For counsel's reply.

519-79—Chalk and W.—Gopalrao Mulhar vs The G. I. P. Railway Co—Hearn, C and L.—Part heard.

Short Causes.

305-80—Jefferson B and D—Shaik Abdool Azeez vs Hajee Salim bin Badar and others—Part heard.
338-80—Hore, C and B—Poolsedass Dhunjee vs Virbussappa bin Chimappa, &c—Jefferson, B. and D.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

149-78—H Cleveland—C. E. Fox vs Sorabjee Pollonjee Meherjee and another—Prescot and W.

For further directions and for taking for consent decree.

205-79—Jefferson, B and D—Bhimbhoy Lalloobhoy vs The Manchester and Bombay S and W Co—Smith and F.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following are the NAMES of the GENTLEMEN who have been duly NOMINATED and SECONDED as CANDIDATES for ELECTION as members of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION at the ELECTIONS to be held on 22nd November, 1880. The names of the Proposers and Seconders are appended.

Ward No.	Persons nominated.	Nominated by	Seconded by
I	Mr. Manmohandas Devidas.	Mr. A. F. Ingle.	Mr. R. W. Waller.
	Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani.	Mr. J. Morris, A.C.E.	Mr. Moreshwar Lakshmonji.
	Mr. Hormasji Nowrosji Saklatwala.	Mr. N. Byramji Jeejibhoy.	Mr. R. Valentine Reid.
	Mr. J. R. Duxbury.	Mr. Byramjee Jeejibhoy, C.S.I.	Mr. D. S. Kemp.
II	Mr. Hirji Arlesbir Dady Sett.	Mr. Vurjivandas Madhowdas.	Mr. Sorabji Framji Pateli.
	Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas Madhowdas Sett.	Mr. Dinshaw Manekjee Petit.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali.
	Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master.	Mr. Rustomji Dhunjeebhoy Mhewanji, G. G. M. C.	Mr. Pestonji Muncherji Nicholson, G. G. M. C.
	Mr. Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji.	Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.	Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.
	Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy.	Mr. Chutoorbhoy Khimji.	Mr. Dhurumsey Khimji.
	Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas Sett.	Mr. Chutoorbooj Morarji.	Mr. Munji Nursey.
	Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas.	Mr. Cumulsey Premji.	Mr. Visram Mowji.
	Surgeon S. H. Cumin.	Mr. Mooljі Jewraj.	Mr. Sha Mahomed Shemboy.
	Mr. Dinanath Ramghoonath Khote.	Mr. Dhurumsey Purshotum.	Mr. Parmanund Nursey.
III	Mr. Cowasji Hormasji, G.G.M.C.	Mr. Furdoonji N. Servai, G. G. M. C.	Mr. Shantaram Vithal, L. M.
	Mr. Nowrozji Furdoonji.	Mr. Thacordas Atmaram, Mehta.	Mr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, G. G. M. C.
	Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.	Mr. Vizbhoocandas Atmaram.	Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee.
	Mr. Nowroji Byramji Suntook.	Mr. Tookaram Patya Padwal.	Mr. Byramjee Hormasji Peshi Kaka.
	Mr. Nowroji Byramji Suntook.	Mr. N. Byramji Jeejibhoy.	Mr. N. R. Ranina, L.
IV	Mr. Mahomed Ally Rogay.	H. H. Aga Khan.	Mr. Mahomed Nabikhan.
	Mr. Hassombhoy Visram.	Mr. Fazalbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangji.	Mr. Rahimbhoy Allanbhoy.
	Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, A. I. C. F.	Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett.	Mr. Dorabjee Nusserwanjee.
	Mr. Joomabhoy Lalji.	Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim.	Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana.
	Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan.	Mr. Raghoonath Krishnaji.	Mr. Narayen Harriba Bhosle.
V	Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.	Mr. Chabildas Lalloobhoy.	Mr. Morarji Toolsidas.
	Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I.	Mr. Nursoo Syboo.	Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingoo.
	Mr. Edwin R. Freeborn.	Mr. E. Rammell.	Mr. A. F. Soundy.
	Mr. Sheoji Dhurmaji.	Mr. Rajanna Julloo Maistry.	Mr. Mulkoo Kirappa.
	Mr. Sheoji Dhurmaji.	Mr. Rajahajia Coombhar.	Mr. Hurjee Bhojraj.
	Mr. Goculdas Jagmohandas.	Mr. Thomas Blancy.	Mr. Janardhan Raghoba.
	Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy.	Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy.	Mr. Bhai Ramchandra.
VI	Mr. Hurrichand Sadaseww'j, A.I.C.E.	Mr. Ballaji Pandoorang.	Mr. Govind Gungadhar.
	Mr. Mooljі Bhowanidas Barbhaya.	Mr. Nusserwanji Chandabhoy.	Mr. Pandoorang Gopall.
	Mr. Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia.	Mr. Framji Shapoorji, G.G.M.C.	Mr. Edalji Framjee Dhondy.
	Mr. Venayek Ramchander Luxmonjee.	Mr. Ramchandra Kessow.	Mr. Vishwanath Jagonathji.
VII	Mr. Hageonath Narayen Khote.	Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.	Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy, C.S.I.
	Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee.	Surgeon H. Blanc	Mr. Raghoonath K. Khote.
	Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.	Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.	Mr. Lillladha Gelhewji.
VIII	Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Serval.	Dr. Sidney Smith.	Mr. Alfred King.
	Mr. Muncherji Nowroji Banaji.	Mr. Homeji Cursetji Dady.	Mr. Dady Manekji Limji.
IX	Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy.	Mr. J. Gordon.	Mr. Silas E. Sassoon.
	Mr. Hormusjee Ardeshir Cadelli.	Mr. Hormasji.	Mr. Jijabhoy Bomonji Jeejeebhoy.
X	Mr. Philip Clement de Souza, L. M.	R

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 17, 5-25 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 3 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51¾d. per ounce, market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87½.

GHAZEEISM AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, Nov. 17.

Last night a ghazee *amucked* a sergeant of the 7th Fusiliers and endeavoured to stab him with an old bayonet. The latter promptly knocked his assailant on the head with the butt-end of a pistol, stunned him, and made him prisoner.

GENERAL HUME.

General Hume leaves Quettah for Kandahar on the 18th.

A SEARCH FOR ARMS.

A raid was made yesterday morning upon a village where arms lost at Maiwand were reported to be in the possession of the villagers. None were found, however.

THE MARRIS.

General Macgregor's expedition through the Marri country does not seem to have had much effect, as the tribe are reported to be giving trouble again. Apparently the Bengal brigade told off for the work were anxious to reach India, for, as far as is known here, the troops did little more than march across the country. The Marris require stronger measures than that ; and I hear that Sir Robert Sandeman proposes paying them a visit in person.

SIR R. SANDEMAN.

Sir Robert, I understand, shortly goes to England on leave ; that is to say, if he can be spared from Beluchistan, which at present seems somewhat problematical.

REVOLT IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

Reports have been received here that the tribes about Gilgit are in revolt. Major Biddulph, with some 700 troops belonging to the Kashmir Maharajah, is checking their advance. Should he have to retire, it is feared the rising will become general. The object of the rebels is to throw off allegiance to Kashmir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ADDRESS TO GENERAL ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Yesterday General Roberts, in replying to a congratulatory address presented to him by the Corporation of Dover, said that he accepted it on behalf of the army and himself.

REPORTED DIFFERENCES IN THE CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Serious differences are reported to exist in the Cabinet. Mr. John Bright and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain strongly oppose the coercion of Ireland.

MORE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT AGRAM.

VIENNA, Nov. 16.

Renewed shocks of earthquake have taken place at Agram, and it is anticipated that the rest of the city will be engulphed.

THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 15

The rebels have been repulsed by Transkei Militia, who killed and wounded several. The Militia lost one officer and two Fingoes.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF DULCIGNO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.

Dervish Pasha has placed a cordon of Turkish troops before Dulcigno.

THE REDIFS CALLED OUT.

Forty thousand Redifs have been called out for service in Albania and on the frontier of Greece.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Verona, with the English mails of the 5th instant, left here at 3 o'clock this morning, and the s. s. Australia, for Calcutta, &c., left at 1 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

The Anchor Line steamer India left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

PORT SAID, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 15th instant.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8lbs. "	7
40's. Mule Twist	0-10⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅜
4½ do. do.	87⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
do. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 13-16d.

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Nov. 16, 5-15 P.M.

Mail steamer Nizam, from China, arrived.

GALLE, Nov. 17, 8-25, P.M.

Mail steamer Hydaspes, from Australia, arrived.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17, 7-30 P.M.

H. M.'s Eurydice sailed yesterday for Bombay.

THE annual Volunteer Fancy-dress Ball, which has always since its institution been a favourite entertainment with Bombay society, and which this year especially was such a brilliant success, promises to be equally attractive next month. The formation of the committee who have the management of the affair is a sufficient guarantee that nothing will be left arranged. The committee are—Major Bayley, president ; Captains Hall and Tennent, honorary secretaries ; Captain Sturrock, Lieutenant Stewart, Colr. Sergt. George, and Volunteer Medley.

THERE was a meet of the Bombay Hunt yesterday morning at the foot of the Worley Hill, beyond Love Grove. The field was large, and in a very few minutes two jackals were found. The run was, however, short, the hill affording a safe hiding place. The rest of the morning was spent in "working" different patches of cover around the flats, but the search was fruitless ; jackals, if about, kept close, and there was no further run. Still the couple of hours' riding about with a purpose was in itself good sport. The next meeting takes place on Sunday morning in the country beyond Bandora.

THE contract for the construction of the Bhopal State Railway, a line on the broad-gauge, 60 miles long from Itarsi on the G. I. P. Railway to Bhopal, has been given to Messrs. Glover & Co., the well-known contractors, who carried out successfully the Prince's Dock and many other important works.

THE Lahore paper hears that not only have the Murree chiefs submitted to General MacGregor, but that they have paid the comparatively large sum of Rs. 50,000 as a fine for the depredations they have committed. The lesson will probably not be lost upon them ; and it is to be hoped that General MacGregor has left behind him in the minds of the Marris an abiding sense of the pleasures of tranquillity.

LIEUTENANT PEARSE, 1st Punjab Infantry, who was on Mr. Lepel Griffin's staff at Kabul, has been appointed to officiate as Senior Attaché in the Foreign Department.

A PUBLIC meeting is to be held in Allahabad on Saturday, the 4th of December, with the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair, to promote the interests of the Patriotic Fund.

WHEN the first section of the Kandahar Railway was made as far as Sibi, special leave and gratuities were granted to the engineering staff as a reward for their exertions under very trying conditions. Similar privileges have now been allowed to the engineers and subordinates lately engaged on the Rahtial-Pindi section of the Punjab Northern State Railway "as a special mark of satisfaction with the officers and men, on whose extraordinary exertions the prosecution of the work has been largely dependent."

A COLOMBO paper states at no period within recent years have Ceylon coffee estates been in such undoubtedly fine and healthy condition as they are at the present time.

AT Penang on October 27th, the steamer Breconshire, from London, while proceeding to her anchorage, ran into the steamer Braemar Castle, as she lay at anchor in the harbour, cutting her nine feet below the water-line on the starboard side at the fore-rigging, and the Braemar sank head foremost before she could be towed into shallow water, and now lies in nine fathoms, with little hope of being raised.

A COMMITTEE, chiefly consisting of medical officers in Government employ, is to be appointed, the *Englishman* tells us, to enquire into the question of the unlicensed sale of deleterious drugs and medicines in the bazaars and native shops of Bengal. The Government has come to the conclusion that it is imperatively necessary to bring the sale of native drugs under such restrictions as shall prevent danger to public life and health. Under the law now in force any European or native druggist can, without any supervision, vend any quantity of any deleterious drug, on the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner. The number of dispensaries in Calcutta is so great that the lower classes of these dispensaries are left comparatively unchecked. Government, therefore, has deemed it necessary to bring these establishments under some control by special legislation. Both the dispensaries and native druggists' shops are to be placed under the supervision and control of some responsible officer, who, independent of his other functions, will be authorised to examine and ascertain for himself that all the people employed in these shops to dispense drugs possess a knowledge of their properties.

THE official report of the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India up to the 9th instant sums up the condition of affairs in the following "general remarks" :—In Madras there was general rain ; the harvest is in progress, with an average yield ; prospects are satisfactory. In Bombay there was slight rain in Hyderabad, Karwar, and Kaladgi, but none elsewhere. The *kharif* corps are being cut, and spring corps are doing well. Very little rain fell in Bengal during the week ; prospects throughout the Lower Provinces remain very favourable, except in Saran and Champaran, where rice on high lands is suffering from want of rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the weather has been clear, and rain, as before, is wanted in the Rae Bareilly, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapore, and part of the Jhansi districts. In the two first of these districts there is still some distress ; but it has not yet been necessary to open public relief works in Rae Bareilly. The *kharif* outturn in that district and in Partabgarh, Jhansi, and Aligarh is below average. In Cawnpore and Sitapure it has been poor. Elsewhere the spring crops, where sown, have germinated well, and prospects are fair. In the Punjab there was no rain, and it is now required in several districts to enable the spring crops to be sown. In the Central Provinces there was slight rain only in Raipur and Sambalpur ; prospects continue good. In Burma also little rain has fallen ; the condition of the crops remains satisfactory, but more rain would do much good. In Assam and the other provinces and States agricultural prospects are generally satisfactory. Prospects throughout the empire are, on the whole, good, except in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Northern India much depends on the usual winter rain.

THE *Pioneer* has become so deeply tinged with theosophism that something of the "occult" jargon of the order must needs enter into his ordinary writings. The following, for instance, might have been plainer :—If Jacob had died before the seven years of his covenanted service for Rachel were fulfilled, would Isaac have been entitled to recover anything from Laban upon an action for *quantum meruit* ? This is not a merely speculative inquiry. The custom of serving a father for a fixed period, in order to win the hand of his daughter, is extant in the Central Provinces. It is called "doing *lamjana*." In the Balaghat district, the other day, a youth who had done *lamjana* for several years unexpectedly died. The entry in the kotwal's book for the information of the police was "fever ;" but from the symptoms which attended his death there is reason to suspect that Rachel did not love the young man, and, like Maria in the legend, put some "nasty doctor's stuff" in his food. Thinking on these symptoms, Isaac smelt the chance of gain, and demanded Rs. 200 as hush-money. Laban paid, and made handsome presents also to the kotwal, the malgoozar, and the police patrol to avoid the possibility of scandal. This handing about of cash in which he had no share led the chief constable of the circle to make the matter known ; and Laban, the kotwal, the police patrol, and the malgoozar were *challaned*. Each was made to bear witness against the other. This rather surprised them, but Laban's surprise was the greatest of all. He was convicted of "causing evidence of an offence to disappear" and to-day he has not an inkling of what the "evidence" was, or how it disappeared.

THE same paper, and apparently the same writer, relates how a tahsildar of Chattisgarh was lately called on to punish a man who had gashed his right arm with a knife. The culprit suffered from boils ; and trying incision as a counter-irritant, fainted away from loss of blood. When he came to, he was *challaned* for attempting suicide. There was not sufficient proof, however, that he really meant to destroy himself. And the question was—had he committed an offence ? The tahsildar said, "yes," and worked out a legal conclusion in this way. The prisoner had caused hurt to his person ; and the Penal Code says that whoever causes hurt to *any* person shall be punished. It is not stated that the "person" must be a second or third person ; and, moreover, in the explanatory sections "person" is expressly said to include "body of persons." So Isri Pershad was sent to prison for causing hurt to himself. We must all walk warily lest we be caught tripping.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* deals with a long article in the *Moscow Gazette* of September last, expressing great alarm at the Catholic propaganda in Bosnia and Armenia, and shows how well-timed was the Encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII. on the 30th September. The Holy Father calls for prayers for obtaining the preservation of the true faith among the Slavs, and the Russian journal considers it a most regrettable circumstance that the Slav should be of any other religion than Russo-Greek ; in fact, in the opinion of the Moscow journal it is contrary to the essential fitness of things that Slavs should be Catholics, or, in fact, anything but members of the "Orthodox" Church. Russians have such a way of their own of looking at things that it will excite no surprise to hear the *Moscow Gazette* speaking of the Catholic Church as a heretical branch of the Russo-Greek Communion. And the Russian Slavs, being the salt of the earth, it observes that it argues a lamentable decadence of morality when Herzegovinians and Bosnians, kinsmen of the Muscovites, forsake the only true and pure religion for the errors and deceit of Catholicism. On this account the *Moscow Gazette* would have a vigorous Russo-Greek crusade initiated against the Catholic missionaries in the recently occupied provinces. As for Armenia, the mass of the Armenian race being destined to be subjects of Russia, they ought (?) to be members of the "Orthodox" Church. Such reasoning may suit the readers of a newspaper which is far from being popular amongst educated Russians, but it will not go down with Russian critics. So far from the Russo-Greek Church being in a position to wage war against other Churches abroad, it can hardly maintain its own ascendency at home. In the south of Russia whole districts are going over to the "evangelical" sect (Sturdism) in spite of the persecution to which the peasants are exposed. At St. Petersburg over 1,000 of the *élite* of society belong to the Raistock sect. generation ago M. de Custine pointed out that the Russo-Greek Church was not in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and that it was poisoning rather than preserving society. Matters have not improved since then. The lower orders are turning away from the ignorant village popes, and adopting every kind of wild opinion—many too immoral to be described in an English journal—while the upper classes are infected throughout with Atheism. The religious future of Russia is, we (the *Examiner*) regret to say, dark indeed.

A CURIOUS case was tried recently in Ceylon. A native named Tina Appu stole upwards of five thousand rupees from the Oriental Bank at Nuwera Elliya, of which Mr. C. Lowe was manager. The thief made over the greater portion of the money just before his death to a priest, Father D. G. Fernando, who returned all to the bank, with the exception of fifty-eight ten-rupee notes, which were found in his possession. On an action being brought by Mr. Low to recover these notes, the priest stated that after Tina Appu's death his widow applied to him for Rs. 500 out of the money deposited ; that he gave her that sum, not in the notes deposited by Tina Appu, but in other notes which he (the defendant) had in his house at the time ; and that he afterwards opened the packet of notes, and laid aside fifty of them to repay himself for the money paid to Tina Appu's widow. The remaining eight notes in dispute, the court held it proved, had also been given by Tina Appu to the priest, and were part of those stolen from the bank. The court decided that the priest was not entitled to these notes. If he had opened the packet and had *in bona-fide* given the widow fifty of the notes he had received, the court was of opinion that the plantiff and the bank would have had no claim against him to repay the money ; but that he, even in the best of faith, paid to Tina Appu's widow a sum of money taken from his own depositories and church collections, was no answer to a claim for specific moveables stolen from the bank and found in his possession.

A society paper says it would appear that all Irish peers who take flight on receipt of threatening letters, have not received these missives from "Rory." The Irish journals recount with glee that a noble lord in the neighbourhood of Belfast had announced his intention to pass the winter in Ireland. This prospect was not pleasing to Milady's French maid, so she forwarded a threatening letter to his lordship, who at once "ordered his carriage, drove to the station, and flew off to London," journeying from his residence to the station "with a revolver primed, capped, and loaded by his side, two other friends accompanying him with loaded rifles inside the carriage, whilst a gallant colonel, armed to the teeth, sat on the box by the coachman."

THE President and members of the Municipal Council of Paris have sent to the Lord Mayor a magnificent bouquet measuring 8½ ft. in circumference, and representing the arms of the city of Paris, with its motto, "Fluctuat nec mergitur," in proper heraldic colours. The ship, which is a prominent feature in the city's arms, is composed in the bouquet of white lilac on a ground of red carnations, and is surmounted by three fleur-de-lis on a ground of blue corn-flowers, with a crown of gold-coloured chrysanthemums. The motto is in damask rosebuds, with a wreath of oak-leaves and laurel. The ground work of the bouquet is of white lilac and white carnations, with wreaths, 6 in. deep, of cornflowers, "Souvenir de Malmaison" roses, white chrysanthemums, orchids, and ferns. The bouquet, which is so large that it had to be unpacked in the street before it could enter any door in the Mansion House, is hung with tricolor ribands, with the inscription, "Au Lord Maire, 26th October, 1880."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

THE following troopships are expected in Bombay as follows :—

Euphrates, will leave Portsmouth on the 5th December, and should arrive in Bombay on the 2nd January, 1881.

Crocodile, will leave Malta on the 20th December, and should arrive in Bombay on the 27th January.

Malabar, will leave Portsmouth on the 15th December, and should arrive in Bombay on the 12th January.

Jumna, will leave Portsmouth on the 19th December, and should arrive in Bombay on the 16th January.

Serapis, will leave Portsmouth on the 31st December, and should arrive in Bombay on the 28th January.

Euphrates, will leave Portsmouth on the 22nd February, and should arrive in Bombay on the 22nd March.

Crocodile, will leave Portsmouth on the 27th February, and should arrive in Bombay on the 27th March.

Malabar, will leave Portsmouth on the 4th March, and should arrive in Bombay on the 1st April.

Jumna, will leave Portsmouth on the 9th March, and should arrive in Bombay on the 6th April.

Serapis, will leave Portsmouth on the 17th March, and should arrive in Bombay on the 14th April.

The following is the list of departures of troopships from Bombay :—

Euphrates, will sail on the 11th January, 1881, with a wing of the 15th Hussars and 92nd Highlanders.

Crocodile, on the 16th with 2-6th Rifles and wing of the 15th Hussars.

Malabar, on the 20th with 73rd and 66th Regiments.

Jumna, on the 25th with 83rd Rifles, E-3 and 10-8 R. A.

Serapis, on the 5th February with I-C R. H. A., A. B. C. D. F. and G. Battalion 3rd Brigade R. A.

Euphrates on the 31st March, with 85th Regiment H-B R. A., 11-8 R. A. to Aden ; and 14-8 R. A. from Aden to England.

Four other vessels will sail on the 5th, 12th, 16th, and 20th April with details.

THE APOLLO GARDENS.

THE piece of waste ground on the Apollo Reclamation which was recently leased by the Port Trust to M. Bounevialle for conversion into a garden and place of entertainment has already assumed an attractive form—walks and flowerbeds have been laid out, trees and shrubs planted, a teakwood dancing-platform has been erected, and numerous other improvements have been introduced. This evening the garden will be thrown open to the public at a moderate admission fee of one rupee. The band of the Bombay Volunteers will be in attendance, and dance-music will be provided for the devotees of Terpsichore by Herr Bittermann's orchestra, whose efforts visitors to their nightly concerts at Temple Bar have learned to appreciate. There will be a well-supplied refreshment buffet ; and the gardens will be lighted, in addition to a glorious moon which will favour the opening entertainment, by numerous various-coloured lamps tastefully arranged.

MRS. BROWN AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAST evening Mr. Arthur Sketchley introduced that estimable London matron, Mrs. Brown, to a large Bombay audience at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. An amusing narrative of some of the inflictions imposed on Londoners by visits of country cousins now that "steam has demoralised the rustic mind"—with a happy reference thrown in to the also now-a-days frequent visitors from India, generally looking extremely well and astonishing their friends by the information that they are on sick leave—led up to an introduction to Mrs. Brown at the moment when that amiable lady is engaged in an animated altercation with a porter who had demanded the extortionate fee of fourpence for carrying her box from a cab on the pier to the Margate boat. A most amusing description followed, in Mrs. Brown's own racy and quaint style, of her experiences on a former visit to Margate, with its population, in the season, of "nine in a bed," and a dialogue illustrative of the old lady's sufferings during the passage ; and the entertainment wound up with Mrs. Brown's explanation of her reasons for objecting to "play-actin'" because of her sufferings "the last time she went as never was as nobody would believe not unless they did'nt hear." The tale of Mrs. Brown's visit to "Queen Victoria's own Theyater," as narrated in Mr. Sketchley's inimitable manner, is worth listening to.

Mr. Sketchley was extremely well received, as he never fails to be anywhere. His recital is really a most laughter-compelling entertainment.

A repetition will be given on Friday evening, also at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

POST-MORTEM INTERESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that in a leading article in the *Times of India* regarding the Goculdas Tejpal Trust a reference is made to the "testator's interests" not being served by the disputes of the executors amongst themselves. What are the theological views of the *Times of India* ? Does that paper believe in a dead man's "interests" being promoted by the actions of his executors ?

Bombay, Nov. 17. R. I. P.

ANOTHER EGG WITHIN AN EGG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before coming to India I met with a case of *ovum in ovo*. At breakfast one morning I broke the shell of my egg (a fresh one, not a day old, being from one of my own fowls) and instead of a bright yellow soft centre I found a hard white centre. This was a second shell. I broke this shell very carefully, and found within what appeared to be a perfect egg. On closer inspection, however, I remember, it turned out that the shell was of an unusual proportion to the white, but that there was a thin layer of mucus-like matter between the yolk and the shell was unquestionable. There was no discolouration, owing, possibly, to the egg being fresh. This may interest "M. D."

BETA.

GOA AND THE GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Annex," in your issue of the 10th instant, takes up a question which does not seem to need much argument to bring it home to the reason of all whom it may concern. Even the gubernatorial brain, which it is notably difficult to impregnate with ideas a little removed from the settled official groove, can hardly be impervious to the straightforward position put by "Annex." I know a glaring instance of a man in an important Government department, who, besides living in a style which three times his nominal salary would hardly suffice to keep up, has still the wherewithal to make an imposing impression on the Goa leading authorities, and get that again reflected to some of the plastic workers at Lisbon, with results which are blown forth through brazen trumpets ; and still the scandalous farce of a foreigner enriching himself and "the Portuguese possessions in India" at the expense of our Government goes on. This sort of thing, in different degrees, abounds in Bombay without limit, scandalously to the prejudice of the Queen's own native subjects, and for the matter of that, to the prejudice of a certain class of her own countrymen.

VIS VIVA.

DIVINE SERVICE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Amyone. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Apollo Gardens, Opening Night.
Band, B. V. R. C., at the Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Meeting, Methodist Church, Grant Road, 7-30 p. m.
Divine Service, on board the Amyone, 7-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 16th :—Menai, from Sunderland.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	Der Nebenmann ..... Streck.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Selection	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Waltz	Wiener Kinder ..... Strauss.
Quadrille	Bon Jour ..... Zikoff.
Galop	Princess Marie ..... C. D. Alberto.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo and Galle per extra s. s. Siam will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a. m.

AMERICAN EVANGELISTS.—A public meeting will be held at the Grant Road Methodist Church this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 to welcome the American Evangelistic party, Revs. J. S. Inskip, J. A. Wood, and W. Macdonald, and their wives. All are cordially invited.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hispania entered the dock yesterday.

SALUTE.—A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday at 4 p.m. on the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

SALT ROBBERIES AT GOA.—Mr. Arthur Crawford has arrived at Pangim to make enquiries into the salt robberies which have been of frequent occurrence of late in the British salt depôts at Goa.

THEFTS ON THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.—The guards of the Nizam's State Railway, named Carton and Monteiro, have been sentenced by Major Dobbs, Judicial Commissioner of Police, to two years' imprisonment in the Secunderabad jail.

THE I. G. S. TENASSERIM.—The I. G. S. Tenasserim, Captain B. P. Creagg, will sail for Kurrachee on the 19th instant with 1 officer and 2 followers of the 49th Regiment ; 2 rank and file, A-2 R. A. ; and 1 warrant officer, 1 man, and 1 follower, Medical Department.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Duncan McKenzie, Donald McDonald, and Jacob Jackson, seamen of the steamship Red Cross, were yesterday each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

ACCIDENT.—Pandoo Gunnoo, a servant in the employ of Vurdhman Waljee, was standing on the ledge of the first floor of his house in Dongree Cooly Street, engaged in cleaning a window on Tuesday last, when the ledge suddenly gave way, and he fell on to the sweepers' gully and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

A MISSING CART.—Biajee Undooba, residing at Lohar Chawl, reported to the police on Tuesday last that at about 4 p. m. he loaded a cart with four bales of cloth, valued at Rs. 900, at the Morarjee Goculdas Mills at Parell to be conveyed to the New Cloth Market, but up to yesterday the cart-driver had failed to deliver the goods. A search is being made for the cart and driver.

A BREACH OF THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Bazonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a wholesale liquor-seller at Gowalia Tank Road, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector McDermot before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing a breach of the second condition of his liquor-licence by selling a less quantity than a dozen quart bottles of liquor at a time after sunset. He was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Sorabjee Rustomjee, a tram-conductor in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a parcel containing a silk-embroidered dhotur, the property of Doolubdas Nugjeevun, and left by the owner in the tram-car of which the prisoner had charge on the 30th October last. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.—Koopchund Bhaichund, who stood charged with murder by wilfully causing the death of Pankoowar, a girl about five years of age, the daughter of Hurgovun Poonja, residing at Ballajee Shamsett Street, on or about the 10th October last, was yesterday formally committed by Mr. P. Ryan for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court. Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Anwar Adamshaw, residing at 2nd Don Tar Row, reported to the police that his son, aged about ten years, was enticed away by some person on Tuesday last to the Crawford Market, where two silver bangles, valued at Rs. 2, were forcibly taken off his wrists.—Balla Zimajee, residing at Nowrojee Hill, also reported on the same day that his daughter, three years of age, while playing in front of his house, had two silver armlets and a silver neck-chain removed by some person from her arms and neck.—Visram Pandoo, residing at 13th Lane Khetwaddy, also reported on the same day that his son, aged ten years, was enticed away to the Esplanade by some person, and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 13-8 were taken from him.

SUPERSTITION AT GOA.—The *Ultramar* devotes two columns of its space to narrate the exploits of a supposed devil, who threw stones over the roof and inside the building and painted ugly figures on the walls and tables of a certain house at Rais (Goa), keeping the family and the neighbours in a state of constant anxiety and fear for a space of two days. The vigilance employed to trace whether the phenomena were due to human agency proved to be ineffectual, and the parish priest was at last requisitioned to pronounce exorcism. He came to the dreaded house with a young priest in his company, and having kept a careful watch succeeded in discovering devils in human flesh, a girl of nine years of age and a maid-servant belonging to the family, who finally confessed to being the authors of the silly tricks which were till then attributed to malignant spirits.

PERSONATING A MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR.

THE case of the Municipal Commissioner against Kaikhusro Byramjee Kersaspjee, who is charged with personating a Municipal Inspector in the Assessment Department, was called on yesterday before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter said that he had made several attempts to get the summons served upon the defendant, but was unsuccessful. It appears that the defendant has absconded from Bombay on hearing of this prosecution. Mr. Eduljee added that from enquiries he had made in the matter, the defendant appeared to be an old offender, having been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for robbing a woman of her gold bangles at an up-country station. Under the circumstances the prosecutor asked for a fortnight's time to enable him to effect service of the summons upon the accused. His Worship granted the application ; and the hearing of the case was postponed till the 1st December next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his Lordship :—

RE SECUNDERLAL MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, asked for leave to file an affidavit stating the grounds of objection to the insolvent's discharge. The application was granted.

RE WASUDEO CRUSHNA.

Mr. Wagle, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR SUNTOK.

Mr. Fox moved, on the affidavit of Burjorjee Dorabjee, that Nusserwanjee Suntok be adjudicated under section 9 of the Act, to have committed an act of insolvency. He had been sent to jail on the 16th October last, and had remained there more than twenty-one days, under decrees issued by the Small Causes Court. His Lordship adjudicated that Nusserwanjee Ardasir Suntok had committed an act of insolvency.

RE SADASHIV BALCRISHNA NAIK.

Mr. Dhurandar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The insolvent was employed in the Commissariat Department with the Kandahar Field Force, and while at Kurrachee had asked leave of his superiors to come down to Bombay to prosecute his petition, but leave was refused him. Four months' further time was granted to the insolvent.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of Kevul Jaichand, Lakhmichand Manekchund, and Hurgovundas Candas were dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to the following insolvents :—Frank Xavier De Souza, a clerk, Rs. 333. Gocul Trecumjee Bhut, a beggar, Rs. 47. Dominga Pereira and another, fifers, Rs. 685. W. E. Lowe, an engine-driver, Rs. 1,874. Shaik Comar Shahudin, a fireman, Rs. 2,027. Bebee Jan, a courtezan, Rs. 803. Sewram Narayen Kelkar, an inspector of porters, Rs. 1,885. Abdoodasha bin Shipty Ali Sha, an egg-seller, Rs. 971. Ramchunder Govind Poy, an English writer. Narayen Crushnarao Nuvulkar, a clerk. Shaik Dawood Shaik Ebrahim, a labourer, Rs. 3,776. Magi Gonja, Rs. 276.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal offices, when there were present :—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Chairman, Dr. T. Blaney, Surgeon Major H. Cook, Messrs. de Quadros, Charles Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, John Gordon, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, H. Morland, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, Mr. C. Merewether, Sir F. J. Souter, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Heerjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, H. N. Saklatwalla, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Hurrychund Sadaseejee, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Janardan Gopal, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Phirozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta, R. N. Khote, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1881.

A letter from Mr. Martin Wood was read, stating his opinion in favour of and increase of tax on house property, and of relieving the labouring classes from some portion of their burden.

The Chairman, while agreeing with a great deal that was said in the letter of Mr. Wood, expressed his dissent from the suggestion that property should be taxed more than it was. For it must be borne in mind, said the Chairman, that the effect of every alteration and every improvement in the Municipal constitution was the further taxation of property. Whatever the subject which called for reform or alteration, whether it be the sanitation, water-supply, or drains of the city, the house-owners had to pay for it. The Chairman said he could point to sources of revenue, from which the Municipality got no benefit, though, properly speaking, it should have it.

It was then proposed by Dr Blaney, and seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the consolidated rate for the year 1881 be fixed at 8 per centum—namely, house rate at 4 per cent., lighting rate at 2 per cent., and police rate at 2 per cent., omitting Rs. 50,000 contributed by Government and Rs. 60,000 contributed by the Port Trust, and that the budget estimate thereof amounting to Rs. 9,15,100 be passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, with reference to this vote, remarked that the property held by Government being greater in value than that held by the Port Trust, the Government contribution ought to be raised in proportion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—We cannot increase it now.

Mr. Nowrojee said he did not ask the Corporation to increase it, because, unfortunately, so far as the law stood, it was not in their power to do so. The facts and figures embodied in a petition addressed by them to the Legislative Council in June last, as well as the report of a committee appointed by Government a short time ago to value all property, showed conclusively that Government paid to the Municipality much less than they ought in all fairness to pay. Mr. Nowrojee thought that the Corporation should, therefore, embrace an early opportunity to bring this fact to the notice of Government.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia asked whether a large number of distress warrants were not issued during the year to enforce payment of municipal taxes.

The Chairman.—The Commissioner says some distress warrants had to be issued.

The Municipal Commissioner.—The details regarding these warrants are given in their proper place.

Mr. Kapadia rose again to say, among other matters, that the issue of many distress warrants showed that their revenue was not in a sound and healthy condition, and that it might suffer a sudden collapse.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee tried to dispel the fears of the previous speaker by pointing out that their revenue from this source, which was mainly derived from the wealthy and middle classes of the city, so far from being under a risk of collapsing, was steadily increasing.

The motion of Dr. Blaney was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

With respect to the Government contribution towards the cost of the police force, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, that the estimate of the contribution of Government towards the cost of police force for the year 1881 be passed at Rs. 90,000.

GOVERNMENT AND THE C. D. ACT.

The next subject for consideration was the letter of Government asking for a contribution of Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the working of the C. D. Act, and proposing to deduct the sum from the outstanding balance of the Government contribution for police purposes due to the Corporation for the current year, be recorded. That the Town Council's resolution, No. 4178 of 1880, stating that they are unable to recommend the Corporation to sanction such contribution, be approved and recorded.

WHEEL-TAX AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.

Dr. Cook, when the estimate of receipts from wheel-tax came on for sanction, said the tax on the tramway, which sometimes smashed the wheels of their carriages and did such other mischief, ought, if possible, to be increased in order that the wheel-tax might be diminished.

Mr. K. C. Bedarkar suggested it would be more just to charge the tax according to the number of horses rather than the number of carriages that a man owns.

The following resolutions were agreed to unanimously :—

Proposed by Dr. Thomas Blaney, and seconded by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the wheel-tax for the year 1881 be fixed at the maximum rate allowed by the Acts, viz., on every four-wheeled carriage on springs Rs. 6 per quarter ; on every two-wheeled carriage on springs, except native bacheries, Rs. 4 ; on every native hackery used for riding in and drawn by bullocks

reformers among the Parsees and Hindoos of Bombay.

Framjee Cowasjee was for half a century distinguished as the most public spirited citizen of Bombay. Among his many good qualities he was particularly active in the introduction of improved varieties of cotton and sugar-cane into India. His memory is no less respected in Bombay than that of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and both are looked upon by the Parsees of Western India as the men of their race who first gave them a name and position in the civilised world.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy first became conspicuous in Bombay about the year 1822 for his charities. He was popularly surnamed Bottlewalla, or "a fellow to do with bottles," because his first successful venture in business was the purchase of European bottles for sale throughout India. The Parsees are often distinguished by a nickname of this kind, of which they are not the least ashamed. For example, another distinguished Parsee, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir, was always "Readymoney," and I believe used to sign his name with the addition. From 1822 to the day of his death, not a year passed without some munificent gift to the public from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—hospitals, rest-houses on the great roads, waterworks, bridges, poorhouses and schools, meet you at every turn in Bombay and the neighbourhood bearing his name. Altogether, he is known to have devoted more than a quarter of a million sterling to these and similar purposes. In 1842 the Queen made him a knight, and about ten years afterwards he received the honour of baronetcy. His son, who died a few years ago, I knew well; he was highly respected in Bombay, and the title has descended to the grandson of the first baronet, who is, I understand, a worthy representative of the family.

The Parsees of Bombay are well represented now by the venerable Framjee Nusserwanjee, a man held in the highest honour by all classes in Bombay, and especially beloved by the poor; and by others, among whom I might mention a retired judge, Manockjee Cursetjee, who has devoted his life, not only in precept, but by example, to the promotion of female education. He and his daughters have visited England, certainly once, if not oftener.

BOMBAY HINDU CELEBRITIES.

Among the most distinguished of the Hindus of Western India, who have frankly accepted the improvements which have followed the introduction of European ideas into India, were Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, Dr. Bhau Dajee, and Karsondas Mooljee.

Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, a Mahratta of the goldsmith caste, was the ackowledged social head of the Hindus for nearly fifty years, and he owed this position entirely to his high character, shrewdness, good temper, and tact. He was a man of great inherited wealth, but without any English education except such as he had picked up in his intercourse with Europeans during a long life. He was a staunch orthodox Hindu, and therefore possessed the confidence of all the most antiquated of the Hindu community of Bombay. Although his tendencies were decidedly conservative, he clearly perceived the advantages to be gained by European education, and the British administration of his country, and placed himself frankly at the head of every movement in Bombay for social and legislative reform. He was invaluable as an interpreter between the Government and his less enlightened fellow-countrymen whenever any legislation was contemplated which was opposed to their prejudices.

He presided at the meeting of the European and native inhabitants of Bombay, held on the 15th December, 1858, to establish the Victoria and Albert Museum, in honour of the transfer of India to the direct administration of the Crown, and made a remarkable speech on that occasion, which attracted much attention throughout Europe and in the United States of America.

Dr. Bhau Dajee was perhaps the most eminent native physician educated upon the English system of medicine that India has yet produced. When the Grant Medical College was first instituted he set a daring example—following in the steps of Calcutta—to all his countrymen by devoting himself to the dissection of the human subject. It required much moral courage for him, as a Brahmin, to do this and his example greatly contributed to the introduction of the teaching of European medicine in Western India. Dr. Bhau Dajee equally distinguished himself in Bombay as a social reformer, an active justice of the peace, and a learned Orientalist and antiquarian. I had the pleasure of being accompanied by him on a visit I paid to the celebrated Caves of Ellora. I believe that no native of India was more truly or generally beloved by his countrymen, or more sincerely mourned when he died a few years ago in the height of his usefulness and fame. He was a much younger man than Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, but their careers were nearly coincident, and they died within a few years of each other. One was the representative of "Old Bombay" under British rule, and the other of "Young Bombay" of the first period of English High School education, before the later scientific and more highly cultured form of English education was introduced into India with the university system, which, I trust, may produce men whose names may hereafter be honoured with those I have mentioned. But the most remarkable social reformer of late years in Western India was Karsondas Mooljee, the hero of the Bombay Maharaja lawsuit, of whom Sir Bartle Frere gave an interesting account in an article which he published on "The Banians: The Traders of the Indian Seas," in *Macmillan's Magazine* a few years ago.

His story, briefly, is that he belonged to the sect of Vaishnavas, at the head of which were the Maharajas, or high priests, who had always been recognised as the incarnations of Vishnu, and they had always exacted from their wor-shippers the sacrifice of their property, minds, and persons. This had led to the worst forms of licentiousness, and produced great exasperation among the more sensitive of the sect of followers. Karsandas Mooljee being a young man of great energy and elevation of character, at once, on reaching years of discretion, placed himself in the van of the revolt against them, and started a newspaper in the Gujerathi language, called the *Mirror of Truth*, for the purpose of propagating his opinions. Out of this arose the celebrated Maharaja case. The priests brought an action for libel against the newspaper. In the course of the trial, the sacerdotal iniquities were exposed, and the influence of these priests in Western India received a blow from which it has never recovered. But Karsandas Mooljee was ruined by the trial, both in means and in health, and he sickened and died at few years afterwards. He was a reformer of the purest type, solely inspired by the love of truth and purity, and he sacrificed himself for the cause he served.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIVES.

Although the names of many other educated natives of India, who have been remarkable for the manner in which they have taken advantage of their association with us, suggest themselves to me, I must beware of trespassing too long upon your attentions. I have no personal knowledge of the Presidency of Madras, but I believe that there, more than in any other part of India, the English language is spoken habitually, and, owing to the number of different dialects in the south of India, it is rapidly becoming a kind of *lingua franca*, through which the natives of different parts of the country communicate one with the other. This was vividly described to me by an artist friend of mine, Mr. Edward Lear, who travelled through a great part of the country, and his narrative will bring the scene before you better than any general observations of mine. He shall therefore speak for himself:—

"I was in a second class railway carriage going from Madras to Bangalore. There was only one other passenger beside myself and servant, and he was a Brahmin dressed all in white, with the string worn over the shoulder by which you may always recognise a Brahmin. He had a great many boxes and small articles, which took up a good deal of room in the compartment, and when at the next station the door was opened for another passenger to get in, the guard said—'You cannot have all these boxes inside the carriage; some of them must be taken out.' 'O, sir!' said the Brahmin, in very good English, 'I assure you these articles are by no means necessary to my comfort, and I hope you will not hesitate to dispose of them as you please.' Accordingly, therefore, the boxes were taken away. Then the new comer stepped in; he was also a native, but dressed in quite a different manner from the Brahmin, his clothes being blue, green, red, and all the colours of the rainbow, so that one saw at once the two persons were from different parts of India. Presently, he surprised me by saying to the Brahmin—'Pray, sir, excuse me for having given you the trouble of removing any part of your luggage; I am really quite sorry to have given you any inconvenience whatever.' To which the Brahmin replied, 'I beg, sir, you will make no apologies; it is impossible you can have inconvenienced me by causing the removal of these trifling articles; and even if you had done so, the pleasure of your society would afford me perfect compensation.' I think this conversation gives us a good lesson in railway manners. After this, the two natives went on conversing in English, a circumstance which puzzled me so much that I was resolved to understand why they did so. And at first I began to ask the name of this or that temple or village as we passed along, but the red and blue man always said, 'Ask this gentleman, sir, I am wholly unacquainted with this part of India, whereas he knows all about it, and can have no greater gratification than in imparting his knowledge to yourself.' After a while I could not help saying, 'Gentlemen, allow me to trouble you with a question which puzzles me considerably, and which I do not doubt you will kindly explain. Why do you converse in English?' At this the Brahmin laughed loudly, and presently said, 'Sir, this gentleman only understands Telegoo and Cannarese, while I only understand Mahrattee; how then could we converse together in any Indian language? But as we are both well acquainted with English, that, you see, sir, is our medium of conversation. And, sir, as you have evidently not been long in India, I may be allowed to call your attention to what so intelligent a person as yourself would sooner or later discover, namely, that the English language is every year becoming of greater use as a medium of communication to natives of this country, who, up till very lately, could only understand each other by interpreters.'"

My friend added: "I was constantly noticing the flowery and diffuse style of English adopted by natives while speaking; the language is very often they spoke with extreme—even what may be called a Johnsonian correctness,—but at the same time indulged in long, spun out and ornamental phraseology not altogether adapted to the occasion. For instance, I ran one afternoon very hastily into a railway office, fearing I was all but too late for the train. 'Do not, I implore you, sir,' said the native station-master, or clerk, 'do not allow yourself to be perturbed; there is yet an ample period of leisure before the proximate departure of the anticipated train.' And once, as I was enquring about the position of a native who seemed to have a great number of elephants, considering he was a Gooroo, or spiritual teacher—'Sir,' said my companion, 'the person in question is in circumstances quite above mediocrity, and wholly ignorant of poverty; for he possesses no less than twenty-two elephants, and a correspondingly numerous collection of cows.'"

"I was often struck by their shrewd appreciation of matters in England, about which even many English could hardly have expressed themselves more intelligently. One day, as a Brahmin was pointing out to me the different signs of some peculiar sects, to wit, the three lines on the forehead, which in one are prolonged to the end of the nose, and in the other stop short at the lower part of the forehead, signs which will excite the greatest disgust and rage in worshippers of the opposite religious party. 'Does this seem ridiculous to you, sir?' said my Brahmin: 'Yet in your country do not your priests quarrel about quite as unimportant matters—such as turning to the east or west while praying, mixing water with your wine in some holy rites, lighting candles and wearing prohibited dresses, making the sign of the cross &c., &c.' To which observations I prudently made no reply."

"Throughout my journey I never received an uncivil word from any native, and this could not possibly be owing to my being known as an acquaintance of the Governor-General, because I always travelled second class, stopped at dak bungalows, or posthouses, even where I had letters to English families, and constantly—having but one faithful old Albanian servant—passed from station to station in each of the three Presidencies without being known as anything but a casual English traveller. I shall always look back to my eighteen months' sojourn in India as one of the happiest times of my life, and to my intercourse, slight as it was, with the natives, as one of the most pleasant and interesting that has occurred to me in any of the many countries I have visited."

The instances given by my friend of the kind of English he has heard in India may excite a smile, but I will venture to say that there are hardly half a dozen Englishmen who speak French with the purity and accuracy with which thou-sands of natives of India speak English. I wish that I could conjure into this hall one or two natives of Bengal—such as Keshub Chander Sen, of whose name you may have heard, as he is the head of a remarkable religious movement in India, and visited England some years ago—or Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a barrister, of whose eloquence I have been told, though I never had the pleasure of hearing him. I think you would agree with me, after hearing them address you for a few minutes, that, even here in Birmingham, where you have the privilege of listening so often to one of the first of our public speakers, there are natives of India who do not fall far short of the highest form of British eloquence.

Every year many books are published in English written by natives of India. Among the most important of them is the "Antiquities of Orissa," by Rajendralal Mitra, a work as remarkable for its style as for its learning. Indian ladies have taken their place as authors, not only in English but in French. Toru Dutt, whose premature death was deplored by M. Garcin de Tapy, was a Christian lady of Bengal, who, besides English poetry of no mean order, wrote a pathetic story in French, which has been published at Paris. I should like to give you an instance of English composition by a native of India, and I will read to you two short verses composed by my friend Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, of Calcutta, as a song of welcome to the Prince of Wales, which was set to music on the occasion of his visit:—

"Hail noble Prince! all hail to thee;
With joyous voice we welcome sing,
As bursting into festive glee
Bengala greets her future King.
Tho' humble our reception be,
And though our strains may halting run,
The loyal heart we bring to thee
Is warmer than our Eastern sun."

I hope you will agree with me that the language is as well chosen as I know the sentiments were sincere on the part of the writer and his countrymen.

For the want of sufficient time I must pass over several Hindoo and Mussulman gentlemen of the North-Western Provinces such as the Nawab of Rampore, Raja Deonarain Singh, Raja Dilsookh Rai, and the blind Tehsildar, Chowbey Gemsham Doss, whom I should like to have mentioned, but I must spare a few minutes to remind you how much we owe to the loyalty and ability of many distinguished natives of the Punjab—our most recent acquisition in India. Raja Sahib Dyal was a Sikh. He was one of the advisers of the Maharaja Dhuleep Sing, by whom he was much valued, and he became a faithful subject of the British Government after the Punjab was annexed. I made his acquaintance when I was in India, and before my time he had served as a member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy. Raja Sahib Dyal was constantly consulted by the Punjab Government. His advice, at a critical moment at Lahore during the mutiny, was followed with the best results. In common with almost all native statesmen and the best of the English officers in India he was much opposed to direct taxation. When, on one occasion, a licence tax was put on, which was very unpopular, he came and said, "How much do you want?" On his receiving an answer, he replied, "Put a little more duty on salt; the people will not feel it or even know it, and there will be no dissatisfaction, and there will be no trouble." I mention this to show you how different is a native who thoroughly knows his fellow-countrymen regards questions of taxation from many people who discuss Indian financial questions at home—from an English point of view. Sirdar Nehal Sing was a Sikh of good family, whom Lord Lawrence kept with him as a kind of aide-de-camp during the whole of the mutiny. He was a soldier, trustworthy and faithful, and his advice was of the utmost value upon military, as was Sir Sahib Dyal's upon civil, affairs.

Men well worthy to be ranked with these arose in the same times among the Mussulmans of the frontier. Nawab Foujdar Khan, for instance, who was for eight years one of Sir Herbert Edwards' most trusted friends and counsellors, and who, when he was the right hand man of Sir Herbert Edwards. Through him the levies were raised which kept Hoolraj at bay till our regular troops arrived on the scene. And of the same family of Mooltan Pathans, the Nawab Gholam Hussain Khan, whose name you may remember as having been sent with letters to the Amir of Kabul before the beginning of the late war. He raised a regiment of horse at the time of the mutiny, which he commanded himself, served with it in Oude, and defeated three of the mutinous cavalry regiments in a fair fight in the open. These were two Mussulman noblemen served the Indian Government with ability and fidelity as British envoys at the Court of the Amir of Kabul.

DUTY OF ENGLAND TOWARDS INDIA.

We have now arrived at the frontier of India, and I have finished the observations which I have to make to you. To me the work has been a labour of love, for no man could have filled the position which has fallen to my lot in India without carrying home with him a sincere affection for the people. You may think, perhaps, that my descriptions have been pitched in a key of monotonous panegyric. To this I would reply that I have no sympathy with those biographers who think it is their duty to lay bare, with scrupulous fidelity, every defect in the character of the man whose life they write. I know well enough that there are native princes in India whose habits will not bear investigation. I know that there are dissolute and spendthrift nobles in India as well as in England; that there are conceited youths there who bring ridicule upon the educated natives; that commercial morality is not universal there any more than it is here; that there are indifferent regiments in the native armies; and that the common people in India, as in England, have their faults as well as their virtues. But I can honestly say that not a word you have heard from me is, to the best of my belief, either exaggerated or untrue.

I must ask leave to make one other remark. My subject to-night has been the natives of India. It would have occupied fully as much again of your time if I had attempted to give you a sketch of the good work which your own countrymen have done in India; and the theme would have been as congenial to me as that which I have chosen. If I have succeeded at all in enlisting your sympathies in favour of the natives of India, you must not forget that their peace and prosperity is due, under God, to the devotion of your own countrymen, the soldiers and statesmen who have pacified and ruled India; and, I will venture to add, that not a man of those among them whose names will be recorded in the list of Indian worthies has not felt and expressed sympathy and affection for the natives of that country.

To conclude:—What impression do I wish you to carry away in your minds? Are you to leave this hall with nothing but a vague recollection of names unfamiliar to Birmingham and the Midland counties? Have you yourselves no duties to perform to the magnificent empire, the extent of which may perhaps have been brought more forcibly before you than ever before by the variety of the races and classes which I have rapidly sketched to-night? In what manner is the power of the people of England—greater now than it has ever been in the history of this country—to be exercised in respect of India?

It is sometime said that Indian questions had better not be discussed in Parliament. If this means that such questions should not, upon ordinary occasions, be brought to the front in the political conflicts of the day, I should heartily agree. But if it be contended that the people and the Parliament of England ought to view with indifference the conduct of affairs in India, I altogether dissent from it. However enlightened it may be, the Government of India is a despotic Government; but, to use the words of a great English statesman, "a minister of the Crown will not sanction acts which he cannot defend in Parliament. Thus silently but effectually the spirit of the British contitution has pervaded India, and the most absolute despotism has been qualified and tempered by the genius of representative government."

It is therefore your duty as citizens not to neglect the affairs of India, and it is the duty of Parliament to discuss those affairs from time to time as occasions arise, not in minute detail, indeed, but upon broad principles.

From what I have said to-night, I hope you will have received the impression that the principles of sound Indian administration are not far to seek. They rest upon the foundation of justice and common-sense. Our dealings with the native princes must be strictly governed by the treaties and engagements which we have made with them. We must show our sympathy with the nobles and educated classes, and associate them with us as much as we can in the government of their country; we must cherish and reward our native soldiers and officers; we must rule the people with patience, remembering how far they are removed from ourselves in education; and we must be cautious and deliberate in the introduction of changes in their institutions and habits.

Above all we must keep India at peace. Do not listen to those irresponsible writers who try to frighten you by the idea that India is in danger of attack. Do not be led astray by the vague word "prestige" to embark in a criminal rivalry with Russia for the supremacy of Central Asia. I am giving you the advice of responsible politicians of all political parties when they speak in their sober senses. Remember Lord Beaconsfield's wise words that "Asia is large enough for the destinies of both Russia and England." Never forget Lord Salisbury's advice, when you are troubled by timid counsels, to consult your large maps. Rely upon it that so long as India is governed well, so long as its revenues are husbanded, and the surplus applied to the development of its magnificent resorces; so long as its princes are loyal, its armies are true, and its people contented, you may laugh at prophecies of danger from without. Beware of those who for some plausible reason or another are constantly urging us to extend the limits of the Indian Empire. Queen of the Queen, notwithstanding solemn pledges. Believe me, it is large enough, and carries with it responsibilities serious enough now to task to the utmost the powers of its rulers. And, above all, there is one simple test which you may safely apply to all Indian questions. Never forget that it is our duty to govern India not for our own profit and advantage, but for the benefit of the natives of India.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each	
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND CARPENTER STREET IN KHETWADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 1 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, Hurichundra Antoba Charaiker, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Raghoba Arjoonji and Baleri-tna Raghoba.

All that moiety in a piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling hereditament and premises standing thereon, situated at Khetwady, in 2nd Carpenter Street, without the Fort, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven and seven-ninth square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,779, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Kessow Darkaji and Ramchandra Narrompee, on or towards the west by the said 2nd Carpenter Street, on or towards the north by the house of Bhanker Manockji, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Damodher Ballaji.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th November, 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AN AUCTION SALE of old and surplus Stores at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, and the following days at 1 p.m. on each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. & C. I Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and surplus stores consisting of axes, bolts, nuts, cash-boxes, tin cans, padlocks, sponge, augers, wooden and iron blocks, chain, crab winches, scrap timber, packing cases, scrap iron and steel, wagon and lorry axles, and a number of miscellaneous articles.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.—

1 case poplin.
2 cases white cambrics.
15 „ colored prints.
18 bales grey shirtings.
1 large copying press.
5 cases brandy.
4 „ butter.
4 bales heavy canvas.
1 lot of English books.
1 case packing bands.
10 kegs red lead.
1 case dressing glasses.
1 „ kerosine lamps.

On account and at the risk of Becher Hakamchund, ex S. S. "Hindoostan."

10 192, 194-96, 198—3 bales T. red twist, No. 40
„ 190, 202— 2 „ do. No. 60
On account of the concerned—
4 bales damaged grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th November, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a complete set of English drawing-room skeleton furniture.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome four-seated Elko Sociable Carriage by "Simpson" of Madras. (Expressly built for General Primrose.)

One handsome open-door family shigram, in excellent order, built by the same maker. The above carriages can be seen at Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar at Girgaum.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 68, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished teak-wood and rosewood household furniture, by Hachmia, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate full-sized slate billiard-table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built four-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, by Gillanders and Urinston generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may justly be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with uric acid, which these Pills should be at once carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the eyes, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of, appetite, want of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken without the least confinement, cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote the healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES
Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by

DR. DE ROOS'
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whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system and driving from whatever cause, revivigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and, gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

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